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Norwich, Friday, Feb. 19, 1909,

THE CRY FOR MORE MONEY. The municipal ory for more liberal appropriations for public works seems to be general and it is just as loud where the tax is \$2.50 a hundred as where it is only \$1.65. If all property was taxed which ought to be taxedof this equalization of taxes for which ye pray could only be brought about shere would be an abundance of public money, where now there is a monstant shortage.

The trouble with the present systax bears principally upon real es-cate and hardest upon the small hold-

It is shown that as the country besomes richer, personal property pays a awindling share of the taxes. In Providence, R. I., it is estimated that \$300,000,000 in personal property escapes taxation, and the records show that while half a century ago pertexation, it now only pays 25 per cent. The very rich have to be com-promised with—for the man of moderate means there is no compromise.

What are we going to do about it: The Vanderbilt is the man who laughs at the assessors and says "The pub-The assessors are everywhere con-

demned for incompetence rather than any malicious intent to be unjust, and the Providence Tribune, speaking of them in that city, says:

They are assessing in the same rather haphasard and altogether inadequate way, so far as invisible personal property is concerned, that their predecessors assessed and that they themselves have for years assessed; and in that not uncommon paralysis of the mental powers which accom-panies prolonged office-holding they cannot bring themselves to see how they could possibly do otherwise than they are doing.

The state tax commission of twenty years ago found that the assessors were exhibiting Teniency' in their assessments; and that habit of lenlency appears to have become more firmly fixed in the assessors' office as the years have gone by—so firmly fixed that in the natural inertia of their snug positions they find it impossible, of their own volition, to break away from it."

The public monies are not economieally expended, and until tax money can command the same adequate return that other moneys do there will be a shortage.

There may be a need in all these cities for more money. There is certainly a need of getting more servtoe for tax funds, quite a per cent. of which, everywhere, are worse than bables in his day. thrown away.

MAKING CHILDREN FREEMEN. Preemen, the active, desirable free citizens, are not the product of chance, they are the fruitage of a wise government and an adequate and well conducted school system.

The Bulletin does not remember that any other president except Roose welt felt it necessary to urge upor congress the passage of national laws which will protect the nation and the ignts of the people from the manac

of illiteracy.
It is shown that Pennsylvanin has 25,000 children of school age out of school constantly, and that there are 1,547 children there between the ages of 10 and 14 who cannot read or write

If this can be shown of that state can the reader imagine the number of children in this country who are not being given their due-who are acturobbed of their birthright? The sum total must be more than one mil-

The national child labor committee finds that hosts of children are lile-gally employed and that many of them given hours and stunts which are making brutes of them instead of

It is certainly time that the head of the nation took notice of such referm movements as this, and that congress passed adequate laws to secure to every American child enough schooling to put it in the way of mental growth instead of leaving it to de-generate into a low and, perhaps, criminal life.

This country pretends to recognize that "the child is the father of the man," and the schools the makers of free and intelligent electors. Recognizing this, it is no less than an un-pardonable crime to let 25,000 children grew up in the state which produced Girard, to say nothing of the negligence this foreshadows for other porfions of the country

It is to be hoped that congress will page a national measure for the rescue of oppressed children and the making of desirable American citizens.

RAW MATERIAL AND FINISHED

PRODUCTS. The portions of New England where the shoe industry leads are somewhat surprised by the opposition which the demand for free trade in shoes and hides has created in the west, and are inclined to make fun of the arguments of Congressman Campbell of Kansas, who maintains that the soil in a raw material and that the steer is a finished product as worthy of protection as the finished product of any

manufacturer in the country.

He has backing him in this position
Sensiors Carter, Warren, Smoot, Nixon, Heyburn and Dick; and Represen-tatives Campbell of Kansas, McLachlan of California, Rodenberg of lillneis, Hull and Smith of Iowa and Kennedy of Ohlo, and doubtless many

And right here is where the weakest link in the tariff chain is to be found. When one class desires to profit by the prohibition of some of the clauses an interrelated or correspending class finds that it will be impoverished by the change. This is just as true of other products as of cather, and this is what makes tariff revision both difficult and danger-

Senator Jeffries Davis of Arkansas is of the opinion that the country is going to the dogs. THe is always suffering from a political nightmare.

We can humor the ego in our doctors. Haven't you noticed how they order kings to bed and are cheyed?

COMMAND PUBLIC CONFIDENCE. The bank commissioners' reports are now being made in the New England states and they present a most assuring condition. The effect of the panic is shown in decreased deposits. but the banks are all in a sound and prosperous condition and earning regular dividends.

A Boston paper says of the bank commissioner's report in that state; "It shows what was to be expected that there has been a large falling off in deposits since the panic struck the country a year ago last fall; but it also shows that the banks are in a sound and prosperous condition, earn ing the largest annual income in their history, of which depositors have had the benefit in increased dividends. The fall in the prices of honds has had a less effect upon our banks than upon those in many other states, and the fact they showed a larger sur-plus, based on market values, October 31, 1908, than they did on the same date the year before is very reassur-ing. While the deposits in savings banks have dropped, those in trust

companies have very appreciably in-creased during the year just closed. Instead of savings, they largely represent quick capital waiting for its opportunity. The test of strength has been a severe one for all these institutions, but the serenity and success with which they have met it should give them a higher place in public confidence than ever."

The same may be said of the sav-ings institutions of Connecticut, which are thoroughly guarded by law and ably conducted from one end of the state to the other.

EARNEST WORK NEEDED.

The appearance of a delegation be-fore a legislative committee with the arguments for a normal school in Waterbury was good as a beginning. But arguments are not sufficient; if they were the matter would be already settled, for the arguments are conclusive But hard and persevering personal work is necessary, and a great deal of it, from now till the committee reports and the legislature acts. Let everyone feel some obligation in the matter and try to discharge it.-Waterbury American,

A state normal school is worthy the ambition and all-together pull of the best city in the state. The American is right when it urges persistent, offective work, Waterbury must not only argue but make the attractive bld for the institution. These things do not come for the asking, they have to be worked for in a generous, cooperative spirit. Waterbury is a good location for such a school and doubt-less western Connecticut needs one All pull together and keep pull-

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Sweden is really taking steps for universal auffrage, and among the freest people on earth it is bitterly

When it came to secretary of state something just as good" did not make any impression upon Taft. He believed in Knex.

Lincoln never realized how danger ous oscultation is, for the evidence shows that he kissed a great many

It is all right that the spineless cac tus should create a commotion, but the spineless man ceased to do that many centuries ago.

Huppy thought for today: Today's worry will not last until tomorrow unless you let it. Old Worry has to be encouraged to stay.

The fact that the homeliest man in New York has had 72 offers of marriage only shows that preferred among women

The northward flying goose has been seen passing over Atlantic City. He will be a goose if he continues that flight north of Connecticut. The man who Inherits money usually

starts right off to discover what life is, and how many avenues to there are that he is not acquainted

Salome would not be so objection able if she was just kept Scripturals Those "interpretive wiggles," we are old, are what condemn the imper-

After having viewed England, Scotland and Wales Carrie Nation is coming back to the United States convinced that America is quite nice in

When it comes to Champion Jack Johnson he shrinks from no possibili-tles in the ring. He's an open book and desires to have Jeffries put in his

When Dame Nature puts on her diamonds all other diamond wearers are thrown into the second class. She never wears a string of jewels but

The world is full of new books telling us how to breathe, and it astounds us to think of the generations who have lived without ever fully under standing the art,

One reason that a person does not hunker to live a century more is because of the willingness of this gen eration to contract debts for the next generation to pay.

Today President-elect Taft would not know the Masonic goat if he should meet him. That's what comes of not making the goat's acquaintance 'in due and regular form."

The autocrat of the Russias is after Maxim Gorky once more, but since Gorky is in Italy having a pleasant time, he reads the news with the same intense interest his friends do.

Apple Sauce Cake.

Apple Sauce Cake.

In Menday's issue, on the Woman's page, was an inquiry for the recipe for apple sauce cake, and the following has been handed in: Cream one cup of sugar, one-half teaspoon of clove, one-half teaspoon of clove, one-half teaspoon of cinnamon, a little nutmeg, one cup of raisins. Dissolve one teaspoon of soda in a bit of warm water, then stir it into a cup of sour apple sauce, letting it foam over the ingrafients in the bowl; beat all thoroughly and add one and three-quarters cups of flour. Makes one loaf. Bake cups of flour. Makes one lost. Bake 45 minutes. Very rich, moist, delicious and cheap. No eggs, milk or water.

Fame.

"The boys of this town must have heard all about me before we moved here," boasted Tommy on the day after the family's arrival.

"But there's no one here that knew us." chiected the mother.
"That's all right." persisted Tommy.
"Just as soon as I came in the school yard this morning they all yelled."
"Hello, Bricktop!" just the way they used to at home."—Lippincoti's.

Miss Larned's Missionary Papers

The First Missionary Sent Out from Windham County-A Thompson Minister's Devotion to Foreign Missions -The Rev. Mr. Potter's Work Among the Cherokees -The Story of Catherine Brown.

The first missionary sent out from Windham county of whom we have knowledge was Willard Hubbard of showledge was whard risboard of Pomfret, son of Benjamin and Re-becca Hubbard. He found his field of labor among the Mohegan Indians in the vicinity of Norwich and New London adding the residents in their persistent efforts to Christianize and elevate their aboriginal neighbors. He elevate their aboriginal neighbors. He was allowed a small salary by the English missionary society, supplemented by the labor of his own hunds. From 1764 to 1774 he labored faithfully in this field, teaching the children and carrying forward public worship until the approaching revolutionary struggle compelled relinquishment.

Pomfret gave also our second Wind-ham county missionary, Thomas Wil-Dams, known in later generations as the venerable "Father Williams." Under the auspices of the Connecticut missionary society, formed in 1798, many of our ministers were encour-aged to leave their own flocks for aged to leave their own nocks for short tours of service among the new countries, but this senious young minister was ordained in South Kill-ingly meeting house in 1884 with spe-cial reference "to laboring in the work of the Gospel ministry as a mission ary in the new settlements of the United States of America." Dr. Abel Flint, secretary of the missionary society, opened the service, which was carried through with great solemnity by Dr. Benedict of Plainfield and the by Dr. Benedict of Plainfield and the most noted ministers of the county. Mr. Williams spent some years in this work, planting and strengthening churches in the state of New York, but his life work was mainly in New England in what might be called home missioners service. He encoded many England in what might be called home missionary service. He supplied many churches, serving in short pastorates. His iongest term of service was in the vicinity of Providence where as evangelist he reports "Held no less than 2,200 preaching services from 1840 to 1868." His preaching was extremely practical and pungent, its efficiency heightened by his admitted eccentricities. His knowledge and use of Scripture were very remarkable. Father William died at the home of his son in Providence at an advanced age. In Providence at an advanced age. Many printed sermons still bear wit-ness to his remarkable ability and

The formation of the American Board of Commissioners for Fereign Missions in 1810 awakened much in-terest in this section. Reports of the calling and ordaining the young mis-sionaries, their departure from Salem and subsequent proceedings were most eagerly received and discussed in eveagerly received and discussed in every church efrele-greatly quickening interest in evangelical and mission work at home. One of the first missionary organizations in Windham county was that of Christian women in Killingly and Thompson, who, on July 10, 1816, held a meeting in South Neighborhood (now in Putnam), resulting in the formation of "the united Female Tract society of Thompson and Killingly, with the design of promoting the interests of evangelical picty by the distribution of tracts, and rendering all the assistance in our power to other religious institutions." power to other religious institutions."
At its annual meeting the society reported a membership of one hundred
and twenty-three, and distribution of
plout four thousand tracts. This but four thousand tracts. This United society was superseded by Bi-ble and Tract societies in the several owns, raising contributions for home and foreign fields. In 1826 Windham ounty Congregational church mem-pers were organized as "Gentlemen's bers were organized as "Gentlemen's and Ladles' associations, auxiliary to the American Board of Commissioners

the American Board of Commissioners for Poreign Missions,"

This missionary enthusiasm was accompanied by a very great and general revival of religious interest, bringing into the churches many earnest and consecrated young men and women ready to devote their lives to any form of mission service. The Haptist denominations were now taking an active part in the great work. ng an active part in the great work. That wonderful Providence by which udson and Rice had been led to conwhile on their way to the mission field had led to the formation of the Baptlet Missionary union, and an immediate assumption of denominational responsibility in the world's conversion. But while many joyfully welcomed the summons others held back. It was so new, so startling. This far-off India and Burmah were so unknown, so inaccessible. How could plain country geople know that their hardwarmed money would ever reach its place of destination, or be rightfully expended? There was even talk of forming a "society for the suppression." rming a "society for the suppression

But there was a good Eaptist minister up here in Thompson who was troubled with no such scruples. He had read of the labors of Carey and Marshman and believed in the divine command to preach the gospel to every creature and he believed that these young missionaries had a divine calling. This old Elder Grow lived on the stoney "ministerial farm," with only a small salary, but he hid up fifty dollars, sent directly to Judson, with the request that he would personally schowledge its reception that so his people might be sure that mency given by them would be devoted to mission, ary purposes. It brought back a most conveniences almost wholly lacking. The labor involved in providing for and carrying forward these great families of untrained sawares. In cooking.washing, froning, mending, with school during and carrying forward these great families of untrained sawares. In cooking.washing, froning, mending, with school during and carrying forward these great families of untrained sawares. In cooking.washing, froning, mending with school during and carrying forward these great families of untrained sawares. In cooking.washing, froning, mending with school during the same that these young missionaries had a divine calling. This old Elder Grow lived on the stoney "ministerial farm," with only a small salary, but he hid up fifty dollars, sent directly to Judson, with the request that he would personally school of their own children, devoted upon these devoted women. What wonder that many should break down under the burden. Mr. and Mrs. Potter remained faithfully at their post until a change in administration of the mission, when they returned to Oberlin. O., passing the evening of their days in less strenuous service. Mr. Potter died in 1891 at the age of the provided upon these devoted women. What wonder that many should break down under the burden. Mr. and Mrs. Potter remained faithfully at their post until a change in administration of the mission, when they returned to Oberlin. O., passing the evening of the mission, But there was a good Baptist minis-

Written Specially for The Bulletin.) ored apostie—full of zeal and devotion.

The first missionary sent out from Windham county of whom we have many Christian hearts and brough! many thousand dollars into the treasmany thousand golars into the freas-ury. A copy may be found in Way-land's Life of Judson, but the time-worn original is kept as a sacred treasure by descendants of Elder Grow, and this story of the Judson letter should ever hold a place in the mis-sionary annals of Windham county. It is another noteworthy fact in

It is another noteworthy fact in these annals that its first work under these mission boards was given to those races whose status still forms an unsolvable problem in our national development. Our first missionaries sent out by the A. B. C. F. M. labored among the Cherokee Indians. The first under the Baptist union were sarri-fixed in fullie effort for African colofixed in futile effort for African colo-

The Congregational church of Hampton enjoyed the privilege of partaking in the ordination of Rev. William Potter in 1820, "with special view to his designation and membership of the mission to the Cherokee nation under the astronues and direction of the der the patronage and direction of the American Board,"

American Board.

Mr. Potter was a native of Lisbon,
Conn., a licentiate of Windham County
Ministerial association, then recently
married to Miss Laura Weil, niece of
Rev. Ludovicus Weil, the honored pastor of the church at Hampton. She,
too, was included in this dedicatory
service and her name heads the list of
Windham county woman missionaries. service and her name heads the list of Windham county woman missionaries. The services were carried through with much solemnity, Mr. Everest of Windham preaching the sermion, Mr. Ely of Lebanon offering the consecrating prayer, the Hampton paster giving the solemn charge, to the young missionaries. The Reva. Backus, Dow and Larned assisted in other functions. A service of even greater formality awaited Mr. and Mrs. Potter at New Haven, where with other missionaries they were set apart and dedicated to the Cherokes mission by the officers of the American Board and leading ministers of Connecticut.

American Board and leading ministers of Connecticut.

There are few sadder pages in the annals of our country than those relating to this tribe of Cherokees. Their beautiful country, embracing nearly the whole of Tennessee and sections adjoining, excited the envy and cupidity of the whites. Their history is one long record of struggle and dispossession, with final outcome of defeat and removal. The success of missionary work among these persecuted Indians work among these persecuted Indians gives the only gleam of light in the fark picture. The American Board esdark picture. The American Board es-tablished a mission among them in Brainard, Ga., in 1815. The story of Catharine Brown was very familiar to Sunday school scholars of a past gen-eration. This little Indian girl, daugh-ter of the chieftain, insisted upon at-tending the mission school and her tending the mission school and her heart was opened to receive the gosper message. Her conversion was one of the first fruits of the Brainard mission and through her instrumentality the savage father and brothers, mother and sisters embraced the Christian religion. But the continued aggression of the whites left them no peace. Goods, grain and cattle were taken from them, and in 1813 the greater part of their tribe voluntarily withdrew to the west of the Mississippi, and it was to these expatriated refuand it was to these expatriated refu-gees our Hampton missionaries were assigned for a field of fabor.

After a long and wearisome journey they reached the Cherokee reservation in March, 1821. The site selected was

Wood Creek on the Arkaness river, where a settlement was in progress—the first tree felled the preceding August. Four cabins of howed logs had been erected for dwelling houses and the inevitable schoolhouse was under way. Sickness and privation, hostility Sickness and privation. and dissersion among the natives had greatly impeded settlement, but with courage and faith Mr. and Mrs. Potter entered apon their work, so that within a year they could give a favorable report of progress—a living church in the wilderness and hopeful converts walking together in lova." They were favored in having as pillars of the infant church that remarkable family fant church that remarkable famili brought into Christianity through th influence of Catharine Brown. Thi famil interesting convert was now old enough to assist in the school, freely giving to others what she had freely received Her letters show rare consecration and maturity of Christian experience. In-dian chiefs at Creek Path expresses their thanks for the school and in council agreed that their children should share in its privileges. To this interesting field Mr. and Mrs. Potter gave their best energies, cheerfully meeting its many hardships and priva-tions. Its heaviest burdens fell upon the women of the mission. Those who embraced the Christian faith were brought into their families. Compe tent help was unattainable, household conveniences almost wholly lacking. The labor involved in providing for and

[From New York World, June 25, '087

STRONG FOR COOPER

Had Been In a Precarious Condition For Long Time.

Cooper, On Wednesday, when Inter-

stomach. Now I am a well man,
"I came here a month ago, saw this
man Copper, got his New Discovery
medicine and started taking it. At
that time everything I ate caused gas
to form in my stomach immediately.
For an hour or so after medis I would
be in pain, which would not leave me
altogether until nearly time for the
next meal. I had to be extremely
careful in what I ate, as I could only
digest the simplest food. My appetite
was very poor and I was nervous and
ill nourished, due to the failure of my
food to digest properly. I felt tired food to digest properly. I felt tired and run down and lacked vitality. I did not sleep well, only getting about four hours sleep a night, and tossing about even when asleep. I would wake in the morning just as worn out as when I want to had out as when I went to hed.

George W. Tucker, of Graniteville, "I have been in this condition for a Staten Island, is among those who long time and have tried in every way to find something that would help me, have been discouraged during the Cooper. On Wednesday, when Interviewed at Cooper's headquarters, he said: "A month ago I was a chronic dyspeptic, caused by entarrh of the atomach. Now I am a well man, the said of the atomach. Now I am a well man, the said of the sai which very little latth in it, out it shought perhaps it would do me some good for a while at any rate. It has done more for me than I ever hoped it would. I now have a fine appetite and eaf anything I choose. I have no longer any gas in my stomach and I sleep well at night. I have gained weight and strength, and no longer have the dull, tired feeling that troubled me constantly for several years. There is no question but that Cooper has a medicine that will work wonders for stomach trouble. It is the only thing I have found that helped me in the slightest."

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they are understood and discby the public.

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CHANGE IN PRICE

The price to be charged to persons and corporations for electricity for lighting has been changed by the undersigned, to take effect on Nov. 1, 1908; that is to say, all bills rendered as of Nov. 1, 1908, for electricity for lighting as shown by metre readings taken Oct. 50-24, 1908, to have been used aince the last previous reading, shall be billed according to the following schedule:

1 to 456 kilo-watt hours, 16 cents per kilo-watt. kilo-watt.
Over 450 kilo-watts, 10 cents for first
450 kilo-watts and 5 cents for each additional kilo-watt.
Example: Number of kilo-watts used,

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NOTICE!

Beginning May lat, all members of the International Hod Carriers and Building Laborers' union, No. 249, of Norwich, will receive 35 cents per hour. JOSEPH ALDI, Sac'y.

THERE IS TO SETUTIATE MODIUM IN Eastern Connecticut equal to The Hul-